

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A CPU 17 of a transmitter 10 monitors a 'Loss Of Signal' alarm from an SDH signal receiving circuit 11 or a 'Loss Of Lock' alarm from the clock recovery circuit 12. When CPU 17 detects any one of these alarms, the CPU 17 changes a threshold value of the driving circuit so as to fix the output of the driving circuit. Based on the relationship between a bias voltage and an optical output level of the transmitter, which are preliminary stored in the CPU, a bias voltage for the electrical-to-optical converter is calculated and sent to a bias setting circuit 15.